

## Section II: Functional Annexes

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### Introduction

Given the number of elected officials and departments in Stillwater County, and the private and volunteer organizations who become involved, it doesn't take long for the question of "who's in charge?" to arise. The chief elected officials (CEO) are in charge of the overall or comprehensive response because they have ultimate responsibility for the health, safety, and welfare of the public as the principal elected executives of their jurisdictions. The primary responsibility of the chief elected officials in a disaster is the allocation of resources and the implementation of policy. Operational control is in the hands of the agency(s) responsible for that incident.

Direction and control is a critical emergency management function. During the applicable phases (pre-, trans-, and post-) of the emergency response effort, it allows jurisdictions to:

- ❖ Analyze the emergency situation and decide how to respond quickly, appropriately, and effectively.
- ❖ Direct and coordinate the efforts of the jurisdiction's various response forces.
- ❖ Coordinate with the response effort of other jurisdictions.
- ❖ Use available resources efficiently and effectively.

The manner in which the situation is managed will determine the effectiveness of the overall operations. Field forces (e.g., fire, law enforcement, public works, medical, etc.), can and usually do perform admirably in emergency situations. Where problems often arise is in the overall management of the operation: the merging of varying disciplines, organizations, and agencies not accustomed to working together on a day-to-day basis.

It is widely believed and accepted that the most effective way to manage an incident, particularly a large one, is through the use of the Incident Management System (IMS). With this in mind, President Bush signed HSPD-5 which directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). HSPD-5 also requires adoption of NIMS by State, tribal, and local organizations as a condition for Federal preparedness assistance beginning in FY 2005. One of the key components of NIMS is the Incident Command System (ICS).

The ICS is a management system designed to enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure. A basic premise of ICS is that it is widely applicable. It is used to organize both short-term and long-term field-level operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade. ICS is used by all levels of government – Federal, State, Local, and Tribal – as well as by many private sector and nongovernmental organizations. ICS is also applicable across disciplines.

ICS is designed around sound business practices that provide a common framework for emergency response. ICS places a high degree of importance on responder safety. The ICS system provides a standardized means to command, control, and coordinate the use of resources and personnel at the scene of an emergency. Concepts and principles for ICS include: common terminology, modular organization, integrated communications, unified command structure, consolidated action plan, manageable span of control, designated incident facilities, and comprehensive resource management.

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ICS concentrates direction and control actions on the **field operations** of the emergency services organizations that have responded to the scene of an emergency. ICS uses a top-down direction and control structure that include five functions: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.

- **Incident Command:** The function of the IC is to provide overall management at the incident site, including public safety and public information actions. The IC directs, controls, and orders resources, including people and equipment. (When more than one scene is involved, the ICs coordinate activities with the EOC.) The IC will develop a management structure based on the needs of the incident as articulated in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). A small, simple incident will have a small management structure. As the incidents grow in size, and complexity, the management structure grows accordingly.
- **Operations:** The operations function is coordinated by the Operations Section Chief who reports to the IC. Operations are responsible for the tactical actions at the incident site. All tactical actions are performed in accordance with the IAP.
- **Planning:** The planning function is coordinated by the Planning Section Chief who reports directly to the IC. The Planning function is responsible for the collection, evaluation, documentation, dissemination, and use of information about the incident, as well as the status of resources used or needed at the scene. The Planning Section is also responsible for the preparation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). For small incidents of short duration this plan may be oral or written. Written action plans should be used: when resources from multiple agencies are being used, when several jurisdictions are involved, or when the incident will require changes in shifts of personnel and/or equipment.
- **Logistics:** The logistics function is coordinated by the Logistics Chief who reports to the IC. The logistics function is responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials for the incident.
- **Finance/Administration:** The finance/administration function is coordinated by the Finance Section Chief who reports to the IC. This function is responsible for the tracking of all incident costs, evaluating the financial considerations of the incident, and/or any administrative duties not handled by the other functions.
- **Command Staff:** The IC's staff may include:
  - A *Safety Officer* who is responsible for assessing the hazards response personnel may be exposed to and developing measures to ensure personnel safety.
  - An *Information Officer* who is responsible for developing accurate and complete information applicable to the incident, including cause, size, current situation, resources committed, and other matters of general interest. This person also serves as the point of contact for the media and other governmental agencies which desire information directly from the incident scene.
  - A *Liaison Officer* who is responsible for serving as a point of contact with organizations that are supporting the response effort, but not part of the command structure located

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at the incident scene.

- **Incident Command Post (ICP):** From the ICP the Incident Commander directs all operations. The ICP can take various forms from a specially designed vehicle to an identified emergency response vehicle and is located as close to the scene as practical.

It is vital to understand that only one person can be “in charge” during response and recovery operations. Sometimes it is appropriate for an IC to be that person; at other times the critical decisions must be made away from the site or before a defined incident site or sites are established, at the EOC.

Large scale disasters such as earthquakes, floods, wildfires, and acts of terrorism such as witnessed on 9/11, represent particular challenges for the traditional ICS structure. Events that are not site specific, are geographically dispersed, or evolve over longer periods of time will require extraordinary coordination between Federal, State, local, tribal private sector, and nongovernmental organizations. This annex was written with this need for coordination in mind.

### Purpose

This annex provides for personnel, facilities, general concepts and requirements for Incident Command Posts, for activating Stillwater County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and for directing and controlling the conduct of emergency operations from that center or from an alternate facility in large-scale emergency situations. Hazard-specific annexes to this plan contain additional information for such specific emergencies.

### Situations and Assumptions

#### 1. Situation

- A. Most emergency situations are handled routinely by the Public Safety agencies of Columbus, and Stillwater County, using the Incident Command System. The ICS concentrates direction and control activities on the field operation of the emergency services organizations that have responded to the scene of an emergency. ICS uses top-down direction and control structure that includes five functions: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.
- B. The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located in the Courthouse provides a secure and protected headquarters for the direction and control of emergency and disaster operations in the county. Emergency services' dispatching is accomplished by the 911 Dispatch Center, also located at the Courthouse.
- C. A number of the hazards which exist in, near, or transit to the County have the potential to cause disasters of such magnitude as to make centralized command and control essential.
- D. It may be necessary to establish additional sub or area ICPs, depending on the degree of direction and control required. Public safety organizations may have to establish their own

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command posts to accomplish their missions. These facilities may be planned for, in advance, or established when necessary.

- E. Information in this annex addresses emergency activities and operations in the Incident Command Post, the main EOC, the Mobile Command Post, and the other command posts. Information on the alternate EOC, the Mobile CP, sub or area ICPs will be addressed in hazard-specific annexes, or as specific procedures developed by the organizations.

### 2. Assumptions

- A. An Incident Command System (ICS) in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will ensure that the appropriate response leader will assume proper command of all response groups without questioning of that individual's authority.
- B. In "extreme," and certain "abnormal" emergency situations, most emergency management activities can be accomplished through coordination at the EOC, thus allowing field forces to concentrate on essential on-scene tasks. Mobile Command Posts (MCP) may be utilized to increase coordination and communication capabilities at an emergency scene. (limited MCP capability exists in the County, but through mutual aid agreements with surrounding counties, and State DES, they can be requested by the IC through DES channels.)
- C. In large-scale disaster situations, centralized direction and control, provided by a Unified Command and activation of the EOC, is the most effective approach to management of emergency operations.
- D. Capacity limitations and resource shortfalls may require the use of personnel resources from outside the jurisdiction, (mutual aid) to augment the Jurisdiction's response organization.

## Concept of Operations

### 1. General

Emergency services dispatching is accomplished at the County 911 Dispatch Center on a 24-hour basis.

Emergency situations vary markedly in speed of onset and in their potential for escalation to disaster proportions. The extent to which emergency facilities, such as an Incident Command Post, or the EOC are activated, and when such facilities assume command of emergency operations depend on the type of emergency situation, escalation potential, the geographical extent, and other factors.

The EOC ordinarily will be fully activated and a Unified Command will assume control of emergency operations in any emergency situation of such magnitude as to require mobilization of elements of local government other than those primarily involved in emergency services on a day-to-day basis or of mutual aid resources.

In any emergency situation of such magnitude as to require emergency services personnel to establish an Incident Command Post, and to initiate control under ICS Procedures, some activities may be

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carried on at the EOC in support of the ICP.

Upon full activation of the EOC and, if required, the Joint Information Center, security measures will be established at these locations in order to ensure a smooth and orderly operating environment.

### 2. Command Structures

Depending on the severity of the emergency, one of two command systems is implemented:

- **Incident Command System (ICS)**

The Incident Command System will be used by all responding fire, law enforcement, and emergency management organizations and will provide the incident with common terminology, modular organization, integrated communications, unified command structures, consolidated incident action plans, manageable span of control, and comprehensive resource management.

- **Unified Command (UC)**

The unified command concept is the method by which local, state, and federal agencies work with the incident commander to:

- a. Determine roles and responsibilities for a given incident;
- b. Determine their overall objectives for management of an incident;
- c. Select a strategy to achieve agreed upon objectives;
- d. Deploy resources to achieve agreed upon objectives.

### Multi-Jurisdictional Scenarios

The Unified Command concept is applied during major emergencies or disasters affecting two or more jurisdictions. Such scenarios vary, but there are two basic types, described below.

- a. **A City and the County.** In a scenario involving both the city and the county, a unified command system may be implemented for the EOC. In this situation, the city maintains responsibility for its citizens. The County is responsible for requests for assistance to and communications with the state, federal and other agencies with which the city has no preexisting agreements.
- b. **A City, the County, and Federal Agency.** Certain disasters, such as acts of terrorism, call for the direct involvement of federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Local Emergency services from the affected community provide immediate response to the event. The county provides backup response, as well as assistance with media, logistics, and other coordination. The federal agency has legal authority to act as lead agency under such a scenario and relies on the cooperation of local emergency management organizations.

- **Incident Command Post (ICP)**

An Incident Command Post represents the on-scene direction and control point for an Incident Commander using the Incident Command System. The Incident Commander should establish an ICP as soon as possible and ensure that the location of the ICP and identity of the IC is

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disseminated to all responders. The ICP should be located as close to the incident as safety permits.

The Incident Commander, with law enforcement assistance, should establish an inside and outside security perimeter, and provide criteria for access to them. Security of the inner perimeter shall be the responsibility of the lead emergency response agency; security of the outer perimeter shall be maintained by law enforcement. The outer perimeter should allow for the potential escalation of the hazard, thus ensuring an ample margin of safety for emergency personnel. The ICP should be established within the Outer perimeter, and only personnel meeting Command criteria for access should be allowed to enter this area. To assure continuity of operations, it is important that the Incident Command Post be established at a safe location and at a distance appropriate to response.

The Incident Command System provides for effective and efficient management of facilities, equipment, personnel, and communications operating with a common organizational structure. The use of the ICS is the preferred method for emergency response personnel to operate during an emergency. The IC will adapt the management structure of the ICS to reflect the need and complexity of the incident. In accordance with other annexes, this may include, but is not limited to activating the EOC, establishing unified command, and requesting mutual aid support from neighboring jurisdictions.

The initial on-scene Incident Commander may be relieved by an official who has the experience and legal authority to do so. The 911 Dispatch Center will be notified of this change in command so that it may be properly documented.

- **Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**

Although direction and control in most emergency response situations will be exercised by the on-scene Incident Commander, emergencies of wide scope may require that direction and control be assumed by a Unified Command at the EOC.

The EOC is the key successful emergency response and recovery operations. It provides centralized direction and control for local, State, and Federal government organizations during emergency operations.

The EOC setting allows for face-to-face communication among the members of the EOC team and others asked to participate in the decision making process. It also provides a setting in which all decision-makers receive the most current status on the emergency situation.

The EOC will provide support to an on-scene in such areas as communications, alert and warning, transportation, evacuation, shelter, and additional resources.

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**Primary EOC:** The primary EOC is located at:  
Stillwater County Courthouse 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Columbus, MT

It is equipped such that county officials can receive relevant information on the emergency and provide coordination, direction, and control of emergency operations. The EOC has auxiliary heat and power and is easily secured.

### **Alternate EOC:**

There are times when the primary EOC is not necessarily the most appropriate facility to use. The alternate EOC will be activated at those times. The alternate EOC is located in the:

Columbus Fire Station  
Training Room  
Columbus, MT

The Alternate EOC has sufficient area for the ICS groups to function. Maps and display equipment is available, and anything else needed can easily be relocated from the primary EOC, if necessary.

If environmental conditions do not allow direction and control functions to be conducted from either of the above facilities, alternate locations will be identified, selected and announced.

### **EOC Activation:**

The EOC will be activated as appropriate, and staffed to the extent and duration required. Any time law enforcement, fire, or public works responds to a request for emergency assistance, there is potential for EOC activations. The responder becomes the Incident Commander and in charge of the incident until it has been resolved, or until he/she is relieved by a higher ranking official from his/her agency or by an officer from the designated lead agency. The decision to activate the EOC may be made at the direction of the:

1. Disaster & Emergency Services Coordinator or Deputy
2. City/County Executives
3. Incident Commanders

There are three levels of EOC activation in response to a local emergency. They are Standby, Partial Activation, and Full Activation. EOC procedures and checklists are included in the EOC Functional Annex.

### **Standby**

This is the lowest level of activation. EOC members are notified of a situation that could develop into an emergency requiring EOC partial or full activation. They monitor the situation and are



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ready to report to and staff the EOC, if needed. Examples of situations that trigger standby are: issuance of a flood watch; severe winter storm watch; level orange risk of terrorism; and a wildland fire with no risk to structures.

### **Partial Activation**

Partial activation occurs when the emergency situation is one that reoccurs on a relatively regular basis that requires response of multiple agencies. Examples of emergencies that trigger activation are: Closures of Interstate 90 during snowstorms; minor flooding; severe storm warnings; and the evacuation of multiple residences.

### **Full Activation**

Full activation occurs when the emergency requires the participation of multiple and outside agencies, performing the full range of emergency service functions. Full activation is triggered by disasters, such as an earthquake, a major flood, or large scale wildland fire. (See attachment \_\_\_\_\_ for the organizational chart for a fully activated EOC.

### **ICP and EOC Relationship**

1. The Incident Command Post (ICP) is in charge of tactical operations.
2. The EOC is in charge of strategic operations.
3. The ICP works in cooperation with the EOC.

## **3. Operational Roles and Responsibilities**

### **▪ Incident Commanders**

- Designate an individual who will provide coordination between the EOC and the ICP (Liaison Officer).
- Relay regular reports to the EOC.
- Directs implementation of protective actions for public safety.
- When appropriate, terminates response operations and releases personnel.

### **▪ DES Coordinator/EOC Manager**

- See EOC Manager Position Checklists in the EOC Operations Annex.
- Manages EOC resources and directs EOC operations. Duties may include ensuring the following activities/actions are done:
  - a. Information processing
    - i. Maintaining a significant/major events log.
    - ii. Messaging handling.
    - iii. Aggregating damage information from all available sources.
    - iv. Identifying resource needs.
    - v. Preparing summaries on status of damage.
    - vi. Preparing briefings for senior management officials.
    - vii. Displaying appropriate information in the EOC.



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viii. Preparing and submitting necessary reports when required (e.g. situation, critical resource status, etc.)

b. Coordinating logistical support for response personnel and disaster victims.

c. When directed by CEOs, or when conditions warrant such action, relocating staff to the alternate EOC in order to continue response operations.

d. When directed, or when appropriate, terminates operations and closes EOC.

- Notifies key officials and staff. When directed by CEO, or when circumstances dictate, notifies all tasked organizations, informs them of the situation, and requests them to send a representative to the EOC.
- Serves as the primary point of contact with MTDES.
- Provides for coordination with MTDES and neighboring jurisdictions.
- Assists with recovery operations as appropriate.

### ▪ **City and County Departments**

- If appropriate, send a representative to the EOC.
- Department and agency representatives should have the authority to commit the resources of their organization and to make decisions on behalf of their organization.
- Each department and agency of local government is responsible for:
  - Designating lines of succession
  - Delegating authorities for the successor to key personnel
  - Making provisions for the preservation of records
  - Developing SOPs for the relocations of essential departments
  - Developing SOPs to deploy essential personnel, equipment, and supplies, and to identify damage to organizational resources and facilities
  - Providing the EOC with round the clock staffing
  - Assisting with recovery operations as appropriate

### ▪ **Fire/Rescue Services**

- When notified of an emergency situation, sends response teams/personnel, equipment, and vehicles to the emergency site, staging areas, or other location, as appropriate.
- Identifies an IC and establishes an ICP, if appropriate; assigns appropriate personnel to IC staff.
- Performs IC duties at the emergency scene, if appropriate.
- Sends a senior representative to the EOC and Unified Command center when the EOC has been activated during an emergency.

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- Notifies the EOC of the situation if the original notification did not come from the EOC.
- Manages fire/rescue resources, directs fire operations, rescues injured people during emergency operations, and determines the need, as appropriate, for evacuation of the immediate area in and around the emergency scene.
- Assists as appropriate in the evacuation of people at risk in the immediate area in and around the emergency scene.
- Alerts all emergency response organizations of the dangers associated with technological hazards and fire during emergency operations.
- **Law Enforcement**
  - Identifies an IC and establishes an ICP if appropriate; assigns appropriate personnel to IC staff.
  - Performs IC duties at the emergency scene, if appropriate.
  - Notifies the EOC of the situation if the original notification did not come from the EOC.
  - Sends a senior representative to the EOC and the Unified Command center when the EOC has been activated during an emergency.
  - Manages law enforcement resources and directs law enforcement operations. Duties may include:
    - Directing and controlling traffic during emergency operations.
    - Assisting in the evacuation of people at risk in and around emergency scene.
    - Controlling access to the scene of the emergency or the area that has been evacuated.
    - Providing security in the area affected by the emergency to protect public and private property.
    - Assist with Search and Rescue operations.
    - Assist with public warning.
- **Public Health**
  - Inspect public shelters.
  - Monitors air and water quality.
  - Assists in coordinating shelter for animals.
  - Coordinates distribution of potable water.
  - Inspects food facilities.
  - Inspects health care facilities for infectious waste problems.
  - Provides information and advice on emergency sewage disposal methods.
  - Applies vector control measures.
  - Coordinates emergency solid waste disposal.

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### ▪ **Public Works**

- When notified of an emergency situation, sends response teams/personnel, equipment, and vehicles to the emergency scene, staging area, or other location, as appropriate.
- Identifies IC and establishes ICP, if appropriate; assign appropriate personnel to IC staff.
- Performs IC duties at the emergency scene, if appropriate.
- Notifies the EOC of the situation if the original notification did not come for the EOC.
- Sends a senior representative to the EOC and the Unified Command center when the EOC has been activated during an emergency.
- Manages public works resources and directs public works operations. Duties may include:
  - Performing debris removal operations.
  - Coordinating with utility companies to restore power to disaster victims.
  - Assists with recovery operations.

### ▪ **County Public Works**

- The Road/Bridge Department is responsible for:
  - Protection of life, property and the environment as it relates to the transportation infrastructure;
  - Damage assessment of the public transportation system including road surfaces, signs, pavement, markings, bridges, and drainage facilities.
  - Developing criteria for deciding how, when, and where the public transportation system will be restored.
  - Managing County Public Works (i.e. personnel, equipment, supplies); and
  - Tracking expenses related to recovery activities; and
  - Restoration of services and programs existing prior to the disaster.
- The Solid Waste Division is responsible for:
  - Protection of life, property and the environment as it relates to debris removal and solid waste disposal;
  - Work concurrently with the City of Helena for restoration of transfer station.
  - Developing criteria for deciding how when, and where solid waste services will be restored;
  - Managing County Public Works (i.e. personnel, equipment, supplies); and
  - Tracking expenses related to recovery activities; and
  - Maintain existing services and programs.

### **4. Authorities and Limitations**

1. The Incident Commander (IC) has authority to coordinate the use of resources and personnel at the scene of the emergency.

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- Incident Command provides overall management at the incident site including public safety and public information actions.
  - Incident Command directs, controls and orders resources including people and equipment.
  - When more than one scene is involved, the IC's coordinate activities with the EOC.
2. The CEO's have the authority to declare a State of Emergency within their jurisdiction and the responsibility to request a state or federal declaration if appropriate.
  3. CEOs have the authority to enter into mutual aid agreements between their jurisdictions and other jurisdictions. These agreements may provide for the support of the activities of these other jurisdictions during the state of emergency. However, they may not provide for the assumption of control over non-county personnel, equipment, or other resources.
  4. MCA 10-3-104 and 10-3-406 give the Governor and local chief elected officials the authority to "direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from an emergency or disaster area... when necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery;" and to "control the ingress and egress to and from an emergency or disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the premises therein."
  5. Law Enforcement had the authority to order evacuations and close roads in emergent circumstances.
  6. The MTDOT and the Federal Highway Administration have the authority to close state and federal highways and bridge structures.
  7. The City/County Health Officer has broad authority over matters of public health to include air and water quality concerns, food supplies, wastewater systems, and disease prevention.
  8. City officials have the authority to condemn a building in the city as unsafe to occupy.

### 5. Warning and Notification

See Annex \_\_\_\_\_ in Section II: Functional Annexes.

The EOC will be responsible for all emergency public education and information.

Once appointed, the Public Information Officer (PIO) will be responsible for public coordination and dissemination during the emergency and will clear all press releases through the Incident Commander or DESC. All approved press releases will be logged and a copy saved for the disaster records.

During the event, the PIO, in conjunction with the IC, will continue to provide pertinent information over radio and TV. The public will be reminded to remain calm, stay tuned for more information, and to follow the instructions of emergency management personnel. Such instruction may include guidelines for returning to homes, shelter accommodations, sanitation, and where and how to report damages.

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The normal alert and warning system may be down or limited following a major quake. It may be necessary to augment these systems with mobile public address systems, door-to-door contacts, and posting notices on bulletin boards in designated public gathering places such as shelters.

The PIO may also participate in a Joint Information Center (JIC), staffed by the PIOs from various jurisdictions, to address the media with a single, coordinated voice.

### Receiving Information from the Public

Providing adequate communications means to receive information from the public, such as damage reports, sanitation problems, health issues, offers for donated goods, and other public safety-related problems, is the responsibility of the Communication Unit Leader and the PIO. This will probably be done by staffing public information lines and publishing the telephone number and website on the county web page and through the local media. The PIO must also ensure the information received is communicated to the appropriate EOC section to deal with it.

### Considerations and Implementation Responsibilities

#### Continuity of Operations

##### Slowly Developing Disasters

If it is foreseen that the County EOC will become unusable, operations will be shifted to the alternate EOC. If time permits, this will be a phased relocation with the off-duty shift moving to the safer location, making preparations, and assuming control from that site so that the personnel remaining at the primary EOC can evacuate, without a pause in operations.

##### Disaster with Immediate Onset

If the County EOC is destroyed, severely damaged, or isolated by the loss of communications, all direction and control of county-wide emergency operations activities will be relocated in accordance with this annex.

### Lines of Succession

#### COUNTY

A County Commissioner is replaced by an appointment by District Court Judge.

MCA 7-4-106, 10-3-603

The County Sheriff is succeeded by the Under Sheriff.

MCA 7-3-4331, 7-32-2101' 7-32-2122

The District Court Judge is replaced by an appointment by the Governor, or Chief Justice. During a period until appointment, most likely a District Court Judge from neighboring District would fill in.

Constitution VII, 8; MCA 3-1-1010, 3-1-1014, 10-2-227

The County Clerk and Recorder is replaced by the Deputy Clerk and Recorder.

MCA 7-4-434

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The County Treasurer is replaced by the Deputy Treasurer

MCA-7-4-2602

The County Coroner is replaced by the Deputy Coroner, or a Coroner of another county.

MCA-4-2902

The County Attorney is replaced by an appointment by the County Commissioners or by the Deputy County Attorney if such contract has been entered into.

MCA-7-3-432

The County Fire Warden is succeeded by they Assistant Fire Warden

The Rural Fire Chiefs are succeeded by Assistant Chiefs.

The DES Coordinator is succeeded by the Deputy Coordinator.

The Public Works Director is succeeded by the Department Coordinator.

The Health Officer is succeeded by an appointee of the Health Board.

### COLUMBUS

The Mayor is succeeded by the President of the City Council

MCA 7-4-4112, 10-3-605

The City Council Members are succeeded by\_\_\_\_\_

MCA 7-4-4112,10-3-604

The City Court Judge is replaced by

MCA 3-1-1503, 7-3-1342, 7-3-4254,7-4-4462,7-4-4102

The Police Chief is succeeded by the Sargent.

Incident Within an Incident

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